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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

~~A/44/912~~
S/21064
2 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 34
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 30 December 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing in order to enclose a copy of the note which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua has sent to the Embassy of the United States of America in Nicaragua.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this note and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 34 of the forty-fourth session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Daysi MONCADA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Note verbale dated 29 December 1989 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua addressed to the Embassy of the United States of America in Nicaragua

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is writing to the Embassy of the United States of America in order to refer to the unlawful and unjustifiable outrage perpetrated today, 29 December 1989, upon the residence of the Ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua in Panama.

At 4.30 p.m. today, more than 100 members of the United States forces that have intervened in and are militarily occupying the fraternal Republic of Panama, in violation of the most fundamental norms of the international legal order, surrounded the residence of the Ambassador of Nicaragua in Panama, using M-113 armoured personnel carriers and Hummer vehicles. After surrounding the residence, the invading troops, firing shots in the air, threatened the persons inside, ordering them to come out of the building with their hands up.

The Nicaraguan diplomatic personnel responded by pointing out that the building was the residence of the Ambassador of Nicaragua and that it enjoyed diplomatic immunity. It should be noted that the coat of arms of the Republic of Nicaragua, clearly identifying the premises as the residence of the Ambassador, was displayed at the entrance of the residence. The Ambassador of Nicaragua, Mr. Antenor Ferrey, was at the time at the Embassy offices and, upon being informed of the situation created by the United States troops, he immediately went to his residence.

Upon arriving at the residence, Ambassador Ferrey provided ample identification, showing his diplomatic credentials, passport and other documents convincingly establishing his status as Ambassador of Nicaragua to the Republic of Panama. After identifying himself, he engaged in discussion with a colonel of the invading army, who was in command of the United States troops. In the mean time, the military personnel who were surrounding the Embassy stationed an M-113 vehicle opposite the door and the garage of the residence, posted sharpshooters on the roofs of nearby houses and set up several heavy machine-guns at the rear of the residence.

The discussion which Ambassador Ferrey had with the leader of the invading troops, which lasted for one hour and 20 minutes, was unavailing. The United States colonel, whose name could not be learnt owing to the circumstances, communicated by radio with his superior officers; he informed them that the building was the residence of the Ambassador of Nicaragua and requested instructions. The instructions were to carry on with the outrage, since the troops immediately proceeded to attack the Ambassador's residence.

Despite the firm resistance of the Ambassador of Nicaragua, the United States troops, using excessive force, entered the residence, after having struck the Ambassador of Nicaragua, who was roughed up with unusual violence and knocked to

the ground by the United States troops. In their savagery, the military personnel cruelly struck a woman who was inside the Embassy and led the other members of the staff, under the threat of death, to a room where they were held until the troops withdrew.

In an unbelievable display, the troops, behaving like a gang of pirates and thugs, took advantage of the situation to loot the residence, filling sacks and bags, and even their hands, with anything that could be carried off, including shoes, cosmetics, clothing, household appliances and money. The attack and the looting left the property of the residence seriously damaged and the money and other articles taken cannot be recovered.

Taking into account the extreme seriousness of the outrage perpetrated by the United States invading troops in Panama, in violation of the rights provided for under international law for the protection of diplomatic missions and personnel, bearing in mind the requirements of justice, for which the people of Nicaragua are quite legitimately clamouring, and having regard to the fact that there was not the slightest reason that might justify such an outrage, the Government of Nicaragua has decided, in response to this abuse, to take the following measures:

1. To limit, in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the personnel of the United States Embassy in Nicaragua to no more than 15 diplomatic and consular officers.

2. To limit the number of Marine Corps personnel in Nicaragua to no more than nine, which is the actual number of such personnel at present.

3. To limit the number of administrative, technical and service personnel, irrespective of the nationality of said personnel, to no more than 100 employees, it being necessary in every case to ascertain that the Government of Nicaragua, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has no objection to the engagement of the administrative, technical and service personnel in question by the Embassy of the United States.

4. These 100 employees shall include domestic servants and other individuals performing similar functions, whether directly in the service of the United States Embassy or in the service of members of the Embassy staff.

5. In accordance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the United States Embassy is under an obligation promptly to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the appointment or engagement of personnel by the United States Embassy, the departure of such personnel from Nicaragua or the discharge of such personnel. In the absence of such communication, the Government of Nicaragua shall not consider itself bound to recognize, in respect of personnel working for the Embassy, any of the privileges and immunities provided for in international instruments.

6. The United States Government may assign its diplomatic and consular officers, numbering no more than 15, to such functions as it deems appropriate.

7. The Government of Nicaragua hereby informs the United States Embassy of the names of the United States officials who must leave the territory of the Republic of Nicaragua within 72 hours of the delivery of this note:

1. John S. Boarman
2. J. Warren Navarre
3. Valentino Martinez
4. Christopher McMullen
5. Katherine M. Ingmanson
6. Susan Kay Mutschler
7. Barbara M. Hamm
8. Jacqueline N. Dontric
9. William J. Overton
10. Robert L. Delves
11. John W. Fuhrer
12. Mary S. Gaber
13. Santiago Urieta
14. John Durham
15. Michael J. Weidmann
16. Frank R. Newland
17. Deolinda S. Armijo
18. John T. Torres
19. Pauline E. Davis
20. Louis P. Falino

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs expects that the United States Embassy will comply with all due diligence with the measures adopted by the Government of Nicaragua.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

~~A/45/73~~
S/21065
2 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Final Communiqué and the Muscat Declaration adopted by the tenth summit of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council held in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, from 18 to 21 December 1989 (see annexes).

I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States", "Question of Palestine", "The situation in the Middle East", "Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq", "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", "Development and international economic co-operation" and "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Salim Bin Mohammed AL-KHUSSAIBY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

Final Communiqué of the tenth summit of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held in the Sultanate of Oman, 19 to 22 Jumada Al Awal 1410 (18 to 21 December 1989)

In response to an invitation from His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said Al Said, the tenth summit of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) was held in Muscat during the period from 19 to 22 Jumada Al Awal 1410 Hijri (18 to 21 December 1989) with the participation of:

His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan, President of the United Arab Emirates;

His Highness Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, Emir of Bahrain;

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia;

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said Al Said, Sultan of Oman;

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani, Emir of Qatar;

His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, Emir of Kuwait.

The Supreme Council has discussed all aspects relating to the progress of the GCC's course of action, as well as ways of enhancing it according to the Council's statutes. The Supreme Council also discussed the security situation in the region in the light of the latest developments concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987), the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the dimensions of the Palestinian uprising, the situation in Lebanon and the efforts exerted by the Arab League's Tripartite Committee as well as the Taif Agreement, the recent international developments and changes in Europe and the international situation following the Malta summit.

The GCC activities

By following up the progress of the GCC activities and considering the requirements of collective action in line with the principles and goals, stipulated in the Council's statutes, and in affirmation of the contents of the Riyadh Declaration of 1987 and the Manama Declaration of 1988, particularly those on intensifying joint ventures, and after reviewing the recommendations of the Ministerial Council on the stages set for the implementation of the economic agreement, and in affirmation of the Council's determination to continue to take appropriate steps to implement the rest of the provisions of that agreement in order to create a unified Gulf market, the Council decided the following:

- It approves the Rules on exclusion from the exemption on customs duties in accordance with article 24 of the economic agreement.

- It approves the Ministerial Council's recommendation of the unified customs Tariff.

The Council reaffirms its determination to implement the rest of the provisions of the economic agreement in order to create a unified Gulf market.

Security co-operation

Believing in the importance of military and security co-operation among the GCC member States in order to maintain their security and stability, and out of the desire to take further steps towards greater co-ordination and integration in that field, the Supreme Council has endorsed the recommendations forwarded by the Ministers of Defence concerning the building of indigenous military power in accordance with the collective perception based on the defence policies document.

Peace negotiations between Iraq and Iran

The Council discussed the progress of negotiations between the two countries in the light of Security Council resolution 598 (1987). The Council expressed appreciation for the efforts being exerted by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and his representative Jan Eliasson to eliminate obstacles hindering negotiations.

The Council reaffirmed its support for those efforts which aim at achieving a comprehensive, lasting and just settlement to the conflict and to enhance security and peace in the region. The Council expressed the belief that these efforts will be crowned with success in view of the positive indications that clearly show the desire of the two sides to achieve peace and to begin a new stage of normal relations characterized by mutual respect.

The Supreme Council called upon the Security Council, particularly the Council's permanent members, to support the continuing efforts and sustain them with all available means, including the direct negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General. The Council also called for the freeing of prisoners of war and their return to their countries without delay, to put an end to the prisoners' sufferings and those of their families in accordance with the interests of the two sides, as a contribution towards the implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

The Council appealed to the world community to make increased efforts to achieve a just peace that takes into account the legitimate interests of all parties.

The current Arab situation

The Supreme Council reviewed the current situation in the Arab World in view of the resolutions adopted by the recent Casablanca emergency Arab Summit on the Palestinian uprising, and ways of supporting it and the Palestinian people's struggle, as well as their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state on their territory. The Council commended the heroic uprising

and expressed appreciation of the sacrifices of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. The Council affirmed GCC member States' support for the heroic uprising to achieve its goals. The Council appealed to the world community to give support to the uprising and to expose the oppressive and terrorist Israeli practices against Palestinians in the occupied territories, and to put an end to the Israelis' oppressive measures, including the deportation of Palestinians and the demolishing of houses, which run counter to the principles of human rights and international norms and conventions.

The Supreme Council renews its support for the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in order to achieve a lasting and comprehensive solution to the question of Palestine.

The situation in Lebanon

The Supreme Council was briefed by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques on the Taif Agreement and on the efforts made by the Higher Tripartite Committee and on the contacts being made by the Committee. The Council expressed its appreciation of the major role the Committee played, especially the pioneering role of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, to achieve the Taif Agreement and reaffirmed its support for the efforts exerted by the Higher Tripartite Committee and voiced appreciation for the efforts of His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid. The Supreme Council also affirmed its readiness to contribute towards the enhancement of the contacts and efforts made by the Committee. The Council reaffirmed its support for His Excellency Elias Hrawi, the President of Lebanon and the Government of National Conciliation, as well as for the principles stipulated in the Taif Agreement, in order to achieve Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity.

The Supreme Council urges the world community to support the efforts of the Higher Tripartite Arab Committee to support the Lebanese legitimacy firmly and clearly, and to respect in their dealings with the Lebanese State the developments arising from the recognition of legitimacy there.

The Supreme Council urges all factions in Lebanon to practise self-restraint and to address matters at this critical stage with wisdom in line with the Taif Agreement and within the framework of legitimacy as a fundamental basis for solving the existing problems and eliminating the current obstacles, so as to ensure Lebanon's and the Lebanese people's unity and to foster the country's freedom, sovereignty and independence.

International changes

The Council follows with profound interest the developments and events taking place in the world and calls for steps to be taken to eliminate tension and the causes of division in the world. The Council expresses hope that such developments will lead to international understanding and to just solutions to regional conflicts, especially Middle East issues.

The Council expresses the hope that the world will witness closer economic co-operation based on mutual interests and improved economic development programmes in the developing countries.

Negotiations with the European Community

The Supreme Council expressed satisfaction at the completion of the process of ratification of the co-operation agreement between the GCC member States and the European Community, which will enter into force on 1 January 1990.

The Council recalled its resolution adopted during the Bahrain Summit which authorized the Ministerial Council to begin official trade talks with the European Community, and expressed hope that the two sides would reach a balanced trade agreement that will contribute to the improvement and freeing of trade exchanges between the two communities and will respond to the development requirements of the GCC member States.

The Supreme Council, while welcoming the holding of the first meeting of the Joint Ministerial Council in Muscat in March 1990, expresses the hope that relations between the two communities will experience a positive development commensurate with the important relations and the nature of the mutual interests of the two sides.

The Supreme Council expresses its appreciation for the initiative made by His Excellency President Francois Mitterand for the resumption of an Arab-European dialogue, and hopes that the meetings of Arab and European Foreign Ministers will achieve positive results in the interests of both parties.

The leaders of the GCC States expressed their profound appreciation and gratitude to His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said Al Said for the warm welcome and the hospitality accorded to them, and for the outstanding arrangements made to ensure the summit's success.

The leaders also paid tribute to His Majesty's initiative in honouring Gulf citizens who have made major contributions to the well-being of their societies and countries, and affirmed the significance of that initiative in deepening coherence and unity among the GCC peoples.

The Council looks forward to its eleventh session in Qatar in December 1990, in response to the invitation from His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani, the Emir of Qatar.

ANNEX II

Muscat Declaration adopted by the tenth summit of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council

The political, social and economic changes that have taken place on the international scene since the GCC ninth summit in Bahrain have led the countries of the world to develop their policies governing dealings with each other, and to adopt a new approach, characterized by a broader understanding and wider exchanges that at the same time enable each individual country to preserve its national identity.

The new climate in today's world makes it necessary for all countries to consolidate their relations on a basis of co-operation and to reject those confrontations and conflicts which inflicted only ruin and devastation on humanity.

The GCC member States have made a number of constructive contributions on both Arab and Islamic levels as well as on the international scene at large.

The Council's six members have set a fine example of collective fraternal action that respects the national sovereignty of each of the members.

Their Majesties and Highnesses, the leaders of the GCC were determined that their tenth summit would contribute towards the enhancement of the spirit of peace and understanding that prevails in the world at this time. Thus to reflect the ties of fraternity, faith and unanimity of destiny that exists among the GCC member States as well as deepening the concept of the genuine co-operation that is gaining momentum at all levels, and in order to further the joint interests of the peoples of the GCC States in establishing a deep relationship between their countries.

Their Majesties and Highnesses, the leaders of the GCC announce:

First: The affirmation of the principle of good-neighbourliness as a fundamental and legal norm to which the GCC members will be committed in their dealings at an international level in accordance with the principles of the tolerant Islamic faith, and international laws and customs.

Second: The affirmation of mutual respect for national sovereignty as a fundamental basis that should be enhanced.

Third: The endorsement of dialogue and negotiations as an effective means of solving disputes between countries according to the principles of peaceful co-existence advocated by the United Nations and ratified by international laws.

Fourth: The enhancement of joint Arab action within the framework of the Arab League, under the roof of which all Arabs meet to achieve stability and development for their nation, as well as offering the hand of friendship and co-operation to all peace-loving nations in the world.

/...

Fifth: The consideration of the principle of peaceful co-existence between countries as the cornerstone for the achievement of world peace and security in the world at present, to promote the principle of peaceful coexistence in order to create the opportunity for the peoples of the world to direct their full potential to the solution of their problems especially those of poverty, illiteracy, disease and the pollution of the environment.

Sixth: The furtherance of efforts to enhance peace between Iraq and Iran and to give continuing support to the sustained efforts which are being made to resolve the Lebanese crisis on a basis of legitimacy and national unity as well as affirming the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Seventh: The acclamation of the policy of détente between the two super-Powers and call for further steps to be taken to enhance that policy to realize more achievements on the international scene. They also acclaimed the growing détente between European countries in a way to eliminate causes of confrontation and disputes in the European continent and thus contribute towards the enhancement of world security and peace.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21066
3 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 3 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As you are aware, my country, together with a broad segment of the international community, considers that the invasion and current occupation of the Republic of Panama by troops of the United States Government constitutes not only a flagrant violation of the purposes and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, but also a serious threat to peace and security in the region.

In this context, and in view, among other things, of the temporary occupation by force of the residence of our Ambassador in Panama, Mr. Antenor Ferrey, on 29 December 1989 and the forced entry by troops of the occupying Power into the apartment of the Nicaraguan diplomats Omar Pineda and Maria Teresa López on 31 December 1989, and given the possibility that other acts of the same type may occur, I have been instructed by my Government to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council on 8 January 1990.

(Signed) Daysi MONCADA
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

90-00255 1298f (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/44/913
S/21067
3 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 34
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing in order to enclose a copy of the communiqué issued today, 2 January 1990, by the Office of the President of the Republic, concerning the criminal acts perpetrated by the mercenary forces financed by the Government of the United States of America.

Considering such acts to constitute a flagrant violation of the Central American peace agreements, I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Daysi MONCADA
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF NICARAGUA ON 2 JANUARY 1990

The Information and Press Department of the Office of the President of the Republic informs the people of Nicaragua and the international community that, according to preliminary reports, at 7.30 p.m. on 1 January, mercenary elements of the counter-revolution financed by the United States Government ambushed the members of a religious commission headed by the Bishop of the Apostolic Vicariate of Bluefields, the Most Reverend Paul Schmidt, at a place called Ojo de Agua, situated between Alamikamba and Koperna in the Atlantica Norte region, causing the deaths of Sister Maureen Connally, a United States national, and Sister Teresa Rosales, a Miskito indian, and seriously wounding Bishop Paul Schmidt and Francisca Colomer, a Miskito indian.

This incident is part of the escalation of violence by the United States Government, which invaded Panama and made a military incursion into the residence of Nicaragua's ambassador to that country.

The Government of Nicaragua denounces these grave events, which seriously jeopardize the peace-making efforts that are being made by the Central American Presidents and are supported by the Nicaraguan people.

In addition, the President of Nicaragua, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, appeals to the entire international community and to the political and social forces in Nicaragua to condemn this brutal crime perpetrated against religious personnel, which is similar to the murder of six Jesuit priests in San Salvador on 16 November 1990 by the Salvadorian army, which, like the counter-revolution and other Nicaraguan right-wing forces, supports the aggressive policy of the United States.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/74
S/21068
4 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 30 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the English and French versions of the text of the conclusions adopted by the Heads of State or Government of the 12 States members of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Strasbourg on 8 and 9 December 1989 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Report of the Security Council", "Report of the Economic and Social Council", "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives", "Question of Namibia", "The situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine", "Question of Cyprus", "General and complete disarmament", "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", and "Development and international economic co-operation", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC

ANNEX

Conclusions adopted by the Heads of State or Government of the Twelve States members of the European Community at the European Council, held on 8 and 9 December 1989 at Strasbourg, France

I. EUROPEAN POLITICAL CO-OPERATION

1. The European Council discussed the following subjects of political co-operation:

(a) Central and Eastern Europe;

(b) Middle East;

(c) Lebanon;

(d) Euro-Arab Conference;

(e) Southern Africa;

(f) Ethiopia;

(g) Chile;

(h) Central America.

It approved the statements set forth below.

2. Cyprus

The European Council expressed its deep concern that the tragic division of Cyprus, a country belonging to the European family, remains unchanged despite the renewed efforts over 15 months by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

It also reiterated its appeal to all parties to co-operate with Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar and his representative on the spot so as to overcome the obstacles to the pursuit of dialogue. It asked them not to miss this opportunity for a just and lasting settlement that will safeguard the unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

3. Human rights

The European Council took note of the report of the Political Committee summing up the activity of the Twelve in the field of human rights in the course of 1989. In this connection, it approved the text of a press release.

II. STATEMENT ON CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Each day change is asserting itself more strongly in Central and Eastern Europe. Everywhere a powerful aspiration towards freedom, democracy, respect of human rights, prosperity, social justice and peace is being expressed. The people are clearly showing their will to take their own destiny in hand and to choose the path of their development. Such a profound and rapid development would not have been possible without the policy of openness and reform led by Mr. Gorbachev.

Expressing the feelings of the people of the whole Community, we are deeply gladdened by the changes taking place. These are historic events and no doubt the most important since the Second World War. The success of a strong and dynamic European Community, the vitality of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) process and stability in the area of security, in which the United States of America and Canada participate, have contributed greatly to them.

These changes give reason to hope that the division in Europe can be overcome in accordance with the aims of the Helsinki Final Act, which seeks, through a global and balanced approach and on the basis of a set of principles that retain their full value, to establish new relations between European countries, whether in the area of security, economic and technical co-operation, or the human dimension.

We seek the strengthening of the state of peace in Europe, in which the German people will regain its unity through free self-determination. This process should take place peacefully and democratically, in full respect of the relevant agreements and treaties and of all the principles defined by the Helsinki Final Act, in a context of dialogue and East-West co-operation. It also has to be placed in the perspective of European integration.

Already the hopes that we expressed a year ago in the Rhodes Declaration have begun to take shape. The progress recorded in the negotiations on conventional and chemical disarmament, the greater freedom of movement of persons and ideas, the greater assurance of respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the different agreements concluded between the Community, and certain of these countries are substantially changing the climate of relations in Europe.

The European Council is convinced, in the present circumstances, that everyone must demonstrate, more than ever, a sense of responsibility. The changes and transitions that are necessary must not take place to the detriment of the stability of Europe, but rather must contribute to strengthening it.

Far from wanting to derive unilateral advantages from the present situation, the Community and its member States mean to give their support to the countries which have embarked upon the road to democratic change. They deplore all the more that in certain countries this process is still hindered.

The Community and its member States are fully conscious of the common responsibility which devolves on them in this decisive phase in the history of Europe. They are prepared to develop with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and with Yugoslavia, in so

far as they are committed to this path, closer and more substantive relations based upon an intensification of political dialogue and increased co-operation in all areas. The Community has in particular decided to support the economic reforms undertaken in these countries by contributing - in collaboration with its Western partners - to the establishment of healthy and prosperous economies within the framework of appropriate structures.

The European Council has drawn up conclusions that illustrate this intention.

For the future and in accordance with the developments taking place, the Community is willing to implement still closer forms of co-operation with these countries.

At this time of profound and rapid change, the Community is and must remain a point of reference and influence. It remains the corner-stone of a new European architecture and, in its willingness to openness, a mooring for a future European equilibrium. This equilibrium will be still better ensured by a parallel development of the role of the Council of Europe, the European Free-Trade Association (EFTA) and the CSCE process.

Construction of the Community must therefore go forward: the building of European Union will permit the further development of a range of effective and harmonious relations with the other countries of Europe.

III. STATEMENT ON THE MIDDLE EAST

The European Council wishes once more to stress the overriding need to find a political settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. In this regard, it recalls that the position of the Twelve is defined in the Madrid Declaration of 27 June 1989. In all of its elements, this declaration remains fully valid.

It is in this spirit and with the guarantees specified in the Madrid Declaration that the Twelve supported the proposal for elections in the Occupied Territories, considered as a step in a process towards an overall settlement. Similarly, they encourage efforts that seek to establish dialogue between the parties directly concerned. They recall the efforts that they themselves take to this end, while respecting the principles which guide their search for a settlement. An illustration is the recent mission carried out by the Ministerial Troika.

Seriously concerned by violations of human rights in the Occupied Territories and recalling the need for the occupying Power to observe strictly its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention to which it has notably not conformed in such basic areas as education and health, the European Council deplores the continuous deterioration of the situation in the Occupied Territories, which seriously affects the living conditions of the people, compromises in a lasting fashion the future of Palestinian society and prevents the economic and social development of the Territories.

The Community and its member States are determined to increase substantially their aid to the inhabitants of these Territories. Within the framework of the new 1990/1992 triennial convention, the Community will continue with and increase its aid to Palestinians through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), which has amounted to more than 388 million ECUs since 1971. It wishes to see the activities of UNRWA carried out without hindrance. During the same period, the European Council establishes as an objective the doubling of the Community's direct aid which, since 1981, has amounted to 23 million ECUs. The Community thus intends to contribute to the economic and social development of the Occupied Territories and, by its efforts in the area of health and education, as well as by support for local Palestinian institutions, to help to preserve the common future of the Palestinian people.

IV. STATEMENT ON LEBANON

Deeply concerned at the recent developments in Lebanon that have produced a further threat to the preservation of the country's unity, the European Council reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of the Taif Agreements. It expresses its conviction that, in the present circumstances, there is no alternative to the process of national reconciliation and peace envisaged under those Agreements.

The European Council therefore calls on all parties concerned to lend their support to these objectives, in such a way that they are furthered through dialogue and consultation to the exclusion of any recourse to violent means, the upholding of the cease-fire being a main priority.

The European Council expresses its support for the constitutional order in Lebanon embodied by the President of the Republic and the Government appointed by him, so that in accordance with the aspirations of the whole population, the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon can be restored. This process implies the withdrawal of all foreign armed presence, so that the Lebanese people will be fully masters in their own house. The Council recalls the very positive role played by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

V. STATEMENT ON THE EURO-ARAB CONFERENCE

The European Council expresses its desire to make closer the ties that unite the Twelve to the Arab world from one side of the Mediterranean to the other. It is in this spirit that a Conference has been organized, which will meet in Paris on 21 and 22 December, whose purpose will be to give a new impetus to the Euro-Arab dialogue in order to strengthen and develop their co-operation.

VI. DECLARATION BY THE TWELVE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

Southern Africa has, for a year, been the scene of developments of such importance as to demand consistently the attention of the Twelve.

The most obvious of these concerns Namibia. Almost a year ago the signature of the New York Agreements opened the way for implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as the Twelve have constantly wished. Up to now, the transitional process has unfolded in a satisfactory manner and the Twelve wish, on this occasion, to express their appreciation of the vital role played by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative for Namibia. The first valid and free elections have permitted the appointment of a Constituent Assembly that truly reflects the wishes of the Namibian people. The foundations of the new State are taking shape before our eyes.

The needs for an independent Namibia will be significant. The Community and its member States are already prepared to contribute to meeting these through appropriate aid programmes. This effort will be in addition to the assistance envisaged by all of the member States on a bilateral level. Namibia will also be welcomed into the new Lomé Convention as soon as it expresses a wish to join it. The Troika has already made known this position to the representatives of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States at their recent ministerial meeting to discuss southern Africa.

A measure of progress has also been achieved in the process of national reconciliation in Angola and Mozambique. A favourable international climate has been availed of with courage and determination on the part of those with authority in these two States in order to make significant advances on the road to peace. The recent mision of the Troika of political directors to Angola brought out the real will of the leaders of this country to put an end to the conflict which has for too many years encumbered the economic development and well-being of its people.

The Community and its member States are resolved to match these developments by efforts to aid the reconstruction and development of both these countries.

Finally, in South Africa, President De Klerk's accession to power has been followed by several acts of clemency and a degree of freedom of expression which the Twelve have welcomed. These measures, however, are still insufficient with respect to the immense task posed by the dismantlement of apartheid. The objective of the Twelve remains the achievement through peaceful means of a democratic and multi-racial system in South Africa. In this regard, they support any process which can lead rapidly to the cessation of violence on all sides and to a dialogue between the parties. Only broad-based negotiations bringing together the true leaders of the different constituent parts of the South African people can result in a lasting settlement. In this respect, the Conference for a Democratic Future, held at Johannesburg from 9 to 12 December, is a step in the right direction.

In this context, the Community and its member States have recalled their support for the programme of positive measures intended to help the victims of apartheid. With a view to preparing for the developments which are inescapable in South Africa, this programme will be strengthened over the next two years by granting new scholarships for study in Europe and in multi-racial South African universities. The purpose of this action is to facilitate exchanges between the different communities, while allowing their least privileged members to attain a better level of education and thus to contribute to the training of the skilled

personnel of which a multi-racial South Africa will have crucial need in the medium term.

The Community and its member States have, moreover, decided to maintain the pressure that they exert on the South African authorities in order to promote the profound and irreversible changes which they have repeatedly stood for and to reconsider it when there is clear evidence that these changes have been obtained.

A new South Africa, free from racial discrimination, in which all South Africans can live in peace and harmony and enjoy equal rights, is not a Utopian ideal. Its achievement will also be of vital importance to the peace, stability, security and economic development of the whole region and will allow South Africa once more to find its proper place within the international community.

VII. STATEMENT ON ETHIOPIA

The European Council welcomes the steps undertaken to advance towards negotiated solutions, and expresses its conviction that only the conclusion of a political agreement between all parties will enable the conflict to be brought to an end. They call upon the parties concerned to pursue negotiations so as to achieve as soon as possible a settlement acceptable to all, in a spirit of national reconciliation.

The European Council expresses its deep concern at the gravity of the food shortage which affects the northern regions - in Erythraea and Tigré in particular - and threatens the life of millions of persons.

It affirms the determination of the European Community and its member States to come to the assistance of the populations who are victims of famine. It urges all parties concerned, in collaboration with the agencies of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other non-governmental organizations, not to obstruct but on the contrary to facilitate the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance and emergency aid in the afflicted areas.

VIII. STATEMENT ON THE EVE OF GENERAL ELECTIONS IN CHILE, 14 DECEMBER 1989

The European Council, which has constantly expressed its wish for the re-establishment of freedom in Chile, views the situation in that country with hope.

The results of the plebiscite of 5 October 1988 showed clearly the will of its people to put an end to the 16 years of the military régime and to renew its democratic traditions.

The European Council today welcomes the prospects offered by the forthcoming presidential and legislative elections at the end of a process which should finally permit a return to a State founded on law.

The Community and its member States have already provided the Chilean people with assistance in various sectors. The European Council reiterates its intention to contribute to the economic and social development of a democratic Chile. In particular within the framework of a future co-operation agreement between the Community and that country.

IX. STATEMENT ON CENTRAL AMERICA

The European Council, concerned at the renewal of tensions in Central America and particularly at the recent explosion of violence in El Salvador, considers that a peaceful solution in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples of the region can only come through dialogue, the safeguarding of human rights and respect for democracy. In this spirit, they call upon all parties in the region to strive for a resumption of the regional peace process based on the Esquipulas Agreements.

X. PRESS STATEMENT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE TWELVE IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Co-operation in the field of human rights, which led earlier, in 1986, to a ministerial declaration and, in 1987, to the setting up of a special working group in accordance with the wishes of the European Parliament, has developed further in 1989.

This has been a year of contrasts in human rights, marked by progress, particularly in some Eastern European countries, but also by disappointed hopes and the continuation of disturbing situations. Confronted with such events, the Twelve have made their voice heard. The interventions they have made in international forums (CSCE and the United Nations, where, for the first time last February, the Twelve made a joint intervention in the debate of the Commission on Human Rights), together with the positions they have adopted in the form of declarations, give witness to their will to react to such situations regardless of the continent in which they might occur. In certain cases (Islamic Republic of Iran, Romania, China, Panama), the measures taken have been made public.

The question of human rights has become an important element in the dialogue and co-operation entered into with the developing countries. Respect of human rights is essential to lasting developments.

Actions in the field of human rights have also been carried out by way of numerous démarches made during the year to several Governments, most often through the Ambassador of the Presidency or Heads of Mission forming the "Troika". For reasons of efficacy, most of these démarches have remained confidential. The purpose of some of them has been to protect or save persons who were victims of arbitrary treatment or racial discrimination, in particular apartheid. Others have marked the concern of members of the European Community with regard to certain particularly serious attacks on human rights (summary executions, torture, arbitrary arrests ...).

The adoption in 1988 within the CSCE framework of a special procedure that both enables attention to be drawn to situations where human rights in Europe are not being respected and contributes to their resolution through dialogue between States has also led the Twelve to act jointly. Thus the Presidency, making use of this procedure, has intervened on a number of occasions in 1989 in four countries of Eastern Europe.

Co-ordination between member countries of the Community is accompanied by and relies increasingly upon enhanced on-the-spot co-operation between their Missions in countries where fundamental freedoms are violated.

Particular attention has been paid to questions and resolutions of the European Parliament concerning human rights.

All in all, the actions undertaken by the Community and its member States in 1989 in the area of human rights have marked a new stage in their common commitment to the respect of human rights.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21069
5 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to our numerous letters concerning Iraqi violations of the cease-fire, I have the honour to submit a list of further violations of the cease-fire by Iraqi forces. The numerical sequences of these violations follow the sequence of those previously reported.

2293. On 5, 6 and 7 September 1989, Iraqi forces were seen patrolling for three consecutive nights from the geographic co-ordinates of NE 835-658 to the geographic co-ordinates of NE 832-660 on the map of Baneh.

2294. At 1100 hours on 7 September 1989, an Iraqi helicopter was seen flying from the east to the west of Sur Kooh from the geographic co-ordinates of NE 508-842 to the geographic co-ordinates of NE 64-71 on the map of Garmab.

2295. At 1130 hours on 7 September 1989, an Iraqi helicopter was seen flying from the geographic co-ordinates of NE 13-89 to the geographic co-ordinates of NF 10-04 on the map of Galeh Dizeh.

2296. At 1120 hours on 7 September 1989, an Iraqi helicopter was observed flying at the geographic co-ordinates of WF 107-046 on the map of Galeh Dizeh.

2297. At 1150 hours on 7 September 1989, an Iraqi helicopter was seen flying from the geographic co-ordinates of NE 304-785 to the geographic co-ordinates of NE 294-823 on the map of Mavoot.

2298. At 1047 hours on 7 September 1989, an Iraqi plane was seen flying over the Kani Manka hills towards Panjwain on the map of Marivan.

2299. On 7 September 1989, five Iraqi soldiers occupied two abandoned bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 682-316 on the map of Qasr-e-Shirin.

2300. On 7 September 1989, a concrete bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 46-68 on the map of Yabeis.

2301. On 8 September 1989, Iraqi infantrymen constructed bunkers and installed barbed wire at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 280-028 on the map of Sardasht.

2302. At 0915 hours on 8 September 1989, ammunition was unloaded from two Iraqi long trucks at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 70-20 on the map of Chazabeh.

2303. On 8 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed an embankment in the form of a stronghold from the geographic co-ordinates of QA 69-21 to the geographic co-ordinates of QA 71-19 on the map of Chazabeh.

2304. On 9 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a new bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 535-785 on the map of Garmab.

2305. On 9 September 1989, two bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 122-920 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2306. On 10 September 1989, three Iraqis were seen constructing a bunker and digging a trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 907-327 on the map of Panjwain.

2307. On 10 September 1989, eight Iraqi infantrymen constructed a bunker and dug a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 897-329 on the map of Panjwain.

2308. On 10 September 1989, a bunker was constructed on the Dupaza hills at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 288-028 on the map of Sardasht.

2309. On 10 September 1989, an observation post was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 562-466 on the map of Sumar.

2310. On 10 September 1989, an observation post was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 115-718 on the map of Mehran.

2311. On 11 September 1989, eight Iraqi infantrymen dug a trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 91-38 on the map of Marivan.

2312. On 11 September 1989, Iraqi forces dug a new 20-metre-long connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 044-567 on the map of Piranshahr.

2313. On 11 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 628-728 on the map of Garmab.

2314. On 12 September 1989, two group bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 045-558 on the map of Piranshahr.

2315. On 12 September 1989, a connecting trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 906-329 on the map of Panjwain.

2316. On 12 September 1989, a connecting trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 460-832 on the map of Garmab.

2317. On 12 September 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 322-921 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2318. On 13 September 1989, a new bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 293-957 on the map of Sardasht.

2319. On 13 September 1989, two new bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 29-10 on the map of Sardasht.

2320. At 1050 hours on 13 September 1989, a connecting trench was dug by eight Iraqi soldiers at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 511-693 on the map of Sizdeh.

2321. On 13 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker and a sunshade at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 684-244 on the map of Qasr-e-Shirin.

2322. On 14 September 1989, Iraqi forces dug a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 883-330 and NE 883-332 on the map of Panjwain.

2323. On 14 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 280-048 on the map of Sardasht.

2324. On 14 September 1989, an observation post was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 493-652 on the map of Sizdeh.

2325. On 14 September 1989, a radio antenna was installed at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 144-777 on the map of Mehran.

2326. At 1150 hours on 15 September 1989, Iraqi infantrymen were constructing a bunker and digging a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 288-048 and NF 282-042 on the map of Sardasht.

2327. On 15 September 1989, five Iraqi soldiers dug a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 907-327 on the map of Panjwain.

2328. On 15 September 1989, a 20-metre-long connecting trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 685-638 on the map of Baneh.

2329. On 15 September 1989, a communication tower was installed at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 91-13 on the map of Helaleh.

2330. On 15 September 1989, Iraqi forces deployed 130 mm artillery behind the heights at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 058-483 on the map of South Mehran.

2331. From 15 to 17 September 1989, four new shelters were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 283-046 on the map of Sardasht.

2332. At 1100 hours on 16 September 1989, three Iraqi helicopters were observed flying at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 887-413 and NE 88-33 on the map of Panjwain.

2333. On 16 September 1989, Iraqi forces were seen digging a connecting trench and constructing a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 2885-2800 and NF 290-007 on the maps of Sardasht and Alavan.

2334. On 16 September 1989, a concrete bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 837-658 on the map of Baneh.

2335. On 16 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 859-658 on the map of Baneh.

2336. On 16 September 1989, a connecting trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 905-325 on the map of Panjwain.

2337. At 1150 hours on 16 September 1989, two Iraqi helicopters were seen flying from the geographic co-ordinates of NE 126-884 to the geographic co-ordinates of 105-045 on the map of Galeh Dizeh.

2338. On 16 September 1989, a trench was dug by five Iraqi soldiers at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 761-590 on the map of Baneh.

2339. At 1210 hours on 16 September 1989, two Iraqi helicopters were seen flying and landing respectively over Shohada hill and Haj Omran on the map of Piranshahr.

2340. On 16 September 1989, an observation post was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 275-890 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2341. On 16 September 1989, an observation bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 228-992 on the map of Dehloran.

2342. On 18 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a new bunker and installed barbed wire at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 563-793 on the map of Garmab.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21070*
10 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 5 January 1990 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul-Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

Letter dated 5 January 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

You are certainly aware, as is the entire international community, that Iraq, inspired by the sincerest of intentions, has constantly affirmed its desire for peace. It has not confined itself to verbal expressions but has provided evidence of that desire in the realm of practical reality by proposing a number of initiatives, both during the armed conflict with Iran and following the cease-fire.

I have the honour to inform you that, in corroboration of Iraq's resolve to achieve peace and of its sincere intentions in this respect, and in an endeavour to offer a new opening for an honourable peace with Iran, today, 5 January 1990, on the occasion of the commemoration of the sixty-ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Iraqi army, Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq, announced a new peace initiative. The new initiative consists essentially of the following points:

I. That representatives of the leadership of each of the two countries should be invited to meet, in Tehran and Baghdad alternately and under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to conduct a dialogue with each other, as well as directly with the leadership of each of the two countries, with a view to achieving a common understanding of the provisions of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) and of the procedures and timing relating to its implementation, in accordance with the terms of the agreement of 8 August 1988. The meetings, regardless of their outcome, should be held and concluded within a period of not more than three months. Three meetings should take place in Baghdad and three in Tehran, in order to create an atmosphere that will be conducive to peace and will instil in public opinion in the two countries a desire to achieve peace and to work together in finding the best ways of doing so.

II. In a desire to contribute to ensuring an appropriate climate for peace moves, to affirm humanitarian values and human rights, to ensure compliance with the minimal requirements of the third Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and to bring about a full and complete release of prisoners by both sides, President Saddam Hussein has proposed that:

1. All sick and wounded prisoners should be exchanged immediately through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

2. All prisoners who have spent a very long period of time in captivity, namely those captured between the outbreak of war on 4 September 1980 and the end of 1982, should be exchanged within a maximum period of two weeks from the date of Iran's agreement to the present proposal. This would naturally take place in accordance with the definitions and principles set forth in the third Geneva Convention, to which both sides are signatories and which neither side has ever denounced, and through the intermediary of ICRC. It would require the registration of all the prisoners captured by both sides between September 1980 and the end of 1982.

3. All other prisoners not registered by ICRC should be registered immediately on completion of the exchange of prisoners captured in 1980, 1981 and 1982, as provided for in paragraph II.2 above, and they should be released in accordance with a timetable to be established by ICRC.

4. Visits by members of the prisoners' families to the prisoner-of-war camps in the two countries should be arranged immediately.

III. In order to strengthen the peace process, in a desire to make it possible for the peoples of the two countries to come to terms with the facts as they really are and out of respect and esteem for religious faith and the performance of religious rites, President Saddam Hussein has proposed that there should be an exchange of organized pilgrimages so that the people of each country may visit the religious shrines and Holy Places in the other, travelling across their frontiers and through their airspace. In order to achieve this objective and that stated in paragraph II.4 above, and with a view to creating a climate of peace, we propose that the appropriate airline offices should be opened in each of the two countries and that civil aircraft should be permitted to use their airspace and civil airports.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21071
9 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 9 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 622 (1988), on 20 October 1989 I submitted to the Security Council a formal report (S/20911). I also kept the Council informed in the course of the year, and more particularly in February 1989 (S/20465).

In paragraph 17 of my report of 20 October 1989 to the Security Council, I indicated that more still needed to be done for the implementation of the Geneva Accords, and I drew the attention of the Parties, as well as the Guarantors, to the need to ensure the scrupulous implementation of the obligations they had entered into by signing the Geneva Accords.

Consequently, after consulting the Parties to those Accords, on whose behalf I approached the Security Council in April 1988 in order to obtain its consent to the deployment of United Nations military personnel in the region, I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council and inform me of the Council's concurrence with the proposal to extend the temporary detachment of military officers to Afghanistan and Pakistan. The concurrence of the countries supplying the military personnel has already been secured.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR
Secretary-General

90-00552 1214c (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21072
9 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to our numerous letters concerning Iraqi violations of the cease-fire, I have the honour to submit a list of further violations of the cease-fire by Iraqi forces. The numerical sequences of these violations follows the sequence of those previously reported.

2343. On 16 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 833-801 on the map of Sardasht.

2344. On 16 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of PD 089-955 on the map of Nowsud.

2345. On 17 September and 20 September 1989, at 1730 to 1800 hours, Iraqi forces on two occasions fired mortars and artillery towards Iranian forces. The violations occurred in the vicinity of hill 2050 at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 211-218, NF 290-232 and NF 243-210 on the map of Alavan.

2346. On 17 September 1989, a group bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 30-86 on the map of Sardasht.

2347. On 17 September 1989, Iraqi forces fired a few rounds of 106 mm shells at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 668-415 on the map of Qasr-e-Shirin.

2348. On 17 September 1989, an observation post was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 221-011 on the map of Dehloran.

2349. On 17 September 1989, Iraqi forces fired four rounds of flares in the general area of Talul-al-Hadiat at the geographic co-ordinates of QV 86-31 on the map of Hadadieh Hills.

2350. On 18 September 1989, at 0800 hours, Iraqi forces set up a minefield and installed barbed wire at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 551-781 on the map of Sizdeh.

2351. On 18 September 1989, at 1830 hours, a rest bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 573-542 on the map of Sumar.

2352. On 18 September 1989, at 1030 and 1800 hours, Iraqi forces fired four rounds by Dush-k heavy machine-gun at two different times at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 70500-14000 on the map of Nahr-e-Alishir.

2353. On 18 September 1989, a group bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 2815-0465 on the map of Sardasht.

2354. On 18 September 1989, at 1430 and 1620 hours, an Iraqi plane was observed flying towards the Islamic Republic of Iran and returning back towards Iraq after some hours.

2355. On 18 September 1989, Iraqi forces set up minefields and installed barbed wire at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 551-781 on the map of Sizdeh.

2356. On 18 September 1989, two ambush bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 64-27 on the map of Kanishikh.

2357. On 18 September 1989, Iraqi forces dug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 075-980 on the map of Meimeh river.

2358. On 18 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 338-919 on the map of Meimeh-e-Anbar.

2359. On 18 September 1989, three Iraqi planes were observed at a high altitude in the south at the geographic co-ordinates of QV 66-27 on the map of Talul.

2360. On 19 September 1989, a group bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 9060-3360 on the map of Panjwein.

2361. On 19 September 1989, bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 84-65 on the map of Baneh.

2362. On 19 September 1989, at 1820 hours, two observation posts at a distance of 100 m from each other were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 96-08 on the map of Serni.

2363. On 19 September 1989, two bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of 978-857 on the map of Nowsud.

2364. On 19 September 1989, at 1430 hours, a trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 286-955 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2365. On 20 September 1989, at 0900 hours, a weapon position was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 9100-4145 on the map of Marivan.

2366. On 20 September 1989, two ambush bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 64-27 on the map of Kanishikh.

2367. On 20 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed two bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of PE 064-940 on the map of Nowsud.

2368. On 20 September 1989, at 1820 hours, seven Iraqi infantry personnel dug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 286-962 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2369. On 21 September 1989, at 1900 hours, a communication trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 8875-3930 on the map of Panjwein.

2370. On 21 September 1989, at 1700 hours, Iraqi infantrymen constructed a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 83-65 on the map of Baneh.

2371. On 21 September 1989, at 1520 hours, Iraqi forces dug a communication trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 503-692 on the map of Sizdeh.

2372. On 21 September 1989, at 0530 and 0900 hours, two firing bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 573-456 and NC 573-452 on the map of Sumar.

2373. On 21 September 1989, two group bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 204-014 and QB 207-018 on the map of Dehloran.

2374. On 21 September 1989, Iraqi infantry forces constructed four bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 348-914, QA 348-915, QA 348-916, QA 348-917 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2375. On 21 September 1989, at 1720 hours, a communication trench was dug by Iraqi infantrymen at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 285-961 and QA 299-951 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2376. On 21 September 1989, at 1120 hours, a communication trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of 324-930 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2377. On 21 September 1989, at 0100 hours, four Iraqi infantry personnel constructed bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 135-748 on the map of Mehran.

2378. On 22 September 1989, at 1630 hours, Iraqi infantrymen constructed a new observation post at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 83-65 on the map of Baneh.

2379. On 22 September 1989, Iraqi forces were seen planting mines at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 562-794 on the map of Garmab.

2380. On 22 September 1989, Iraqi infantrymen were observed digging a communication trench at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 298-953 and QA 299-952 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21073
11 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the letters dated 14 April 1988 (S/19834) and 22 April 1988 (S/19835) from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning the agreements signed at Geneva on 14 April 1988 on the settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan,

Recalling also the note by the Secretary-General of 15 February 1989 (S/20465) and his report of 20 October 1989 (S/20911),

Recalling further its resolution 622 (1988) of 31 October 1988,

Taking note of the letter dated 9 January 1990 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/21071),

1. Confirms its agreement to the measures envisaged in the Secretary-General's letter of 9 January 1990 concerning the arrangements for the temporary deployment in Afghanistan and Pakistan of military officers from existing United Nations operations to assist in the mission of good offices for a further period of two months;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of further developments in accordance with the Geneva agreements.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21074
11 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Lebanese Government has decided to request the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which expires on 31 January 1990, for a further six-month period. It does so on the basis of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982) and 509 (1982) and other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Council.

Israel's continued occupation of the so-called "security zone" and its aggressive and arbitrary practices against the region and its inhabitants, strengthen our conviction that the Force should remain, should be empowered to carry out the tasks entrusted to it, and should be deployed up to Lebanon's internationally recognized borders in order to ensure Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanese territory and thus to assist Lebanon in restoring its sovereignty and authority over all of its territory.

The Lebanese Government therefore reiterates its request to the Security Council to take action for the implementation of the resolutions it has adopted on this matter since 1978.

The renewal of the UNIFIL mandate is indeed of special significance at a time when the new constitutionally elected government, with the support of the international community, has embarked on the realization of one of the most important national goals, namely extending the legal authority on all the Lebanese territory. The presence of UNIFIL represents a major factor of stability in an area where elements of potential conflagration are numerous, and it embodies the continued international commitment to Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Lebanese Government takes this opportunity to commend the UNIFIL commanders, troops and administrators for their efforts and sacrifices to the cause of peace in Lebanon and for the many humanitarian services they render to citizens in southern Lebanon. It expresses its gratitude to the troop-contributing countries for their initiative and their commitment to the cause of world peace, and

it reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to his assistants for their efforts and endeavours so that UNIFIL can maintain its presence and continue to function despite the obstacles and difficulties with which it is confronted.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUERI
Ambassador

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21075
12 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, contained in document S/21070, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

1. Since the establishment of cease-fire between Iran and Iraq and the subsequent commencement of direct talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and even during days preceding cease-fire, in discharging the mandate entrusted to you by the Security Council, you have put forward, officially and otherwise, several proposals aimed at the full and rapid implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987). The first was the time-table presented in July and August 1988 which included the procedure and timing for the implementation of all provisions of the resolution. While the Islamic Republic of Iran accepted this plan in principle, Iraq refused to even consider the plan, and, "inspired by sincerest of intentions" intensified its military operations.

Since then other proposals have been presented to the parties by the Secretary-General; the most recent one was a specific and clear agenda for the resumption of direct talks. The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, in his recent mission to the area, suggested paragraph 41 of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council contained in document S/20862 as a working agenda for his mission. The Islamic Republic of Iran accepted this suggestion and co-operated with Ambassador Eliason within this framework. However, the Foreign Minister of Iraq failed to accept the agenda, and instead, publicly put forward proposals for the establishment of talks in Tehran and Baghdad, while at the same time making the implementation of the mandatory resolution of the Security Council conditional upon satisfaction of Iraqi expansionist ambitions; a position which was unacceptable to the United Nations and raised serious concern in the Security Council.

Furthermore, in your meetings with the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq in December 1989, you reiterated your conviction that direct talks should be resumed with a specific agenda, i.e., paragraph 41 of the

aforementioned report. As usual, the Islamic Republic of Iran accepted the agenda, and Iraq repeated its unacceptable positions and refused to accept the agenda proposed by the Secretary-General, thus preventing the resumption of direct talks in New York under the auspices of the Secretary-General.

The so-called new Iraqi proposal, contained in section I of S/21070, is nothing but a repetition of the previous proposal of the Iraqi Foreign Minister, now presented with a face-lift to avoid further international outrage. It is no more than a disguise to cover Iraq's prevention of the resumption of direct talks by refusing to accept the agenda proposed by the Secretary-General. It is evident, that instead of public deception campaigns, and presentation of counter-proposals, Iraq must, after 16 months of procrastination and attempts to redraft and reinterpret Security Council resolution 598 (1987), accept the Secretary-General's proposals and engage in serious and sincere implementation of the resolution.

2. If Security Council resolution 598 (1987) is fully and rapidly implemented, it will automatically bring about the necessary atmosphere for peaceful relations between Iran and Iraq. While the resolution has remained unimplemented, superficial and piecemeal measures such as those contained in Saddam Hussain's statement - obviously for internal consumption and propaganda purposes - will not instil confidence in the population of either country. It is evident, that confidence-building measures can only be effective if Iraq abandons territorial ambition against the Islamic Republic of Iran and ceases its continuing occupation of parts of Iranian territory in violation of general principles of international law, and in defiance of the Security Council order contained in resolution 598 (1987). Iraqi non-compliance with the resolution has not only exacerbated suspicion and mistrust, but also has put the peace process in serious jeopardy.

3. The fate of prisoners of war, like that of hundreds of thousands of innocent displaced persons, whose towns and villages remain under Iraqi occupation and control, is another sad consequence of Iraqi failure to comply with the resolution. It is necessary to recall that, motivated by humanitarian considerations, the Islamic Republic of Iran proposed an immediate and simultaneous release and repatriation of all prisoners of war and withdrawal to the internationally recognized boundaries. This practical and balanced proposal, which is in line with urgent requirements of the resolution, was not accepted by Iraq.

4. The Islamic Republic of Iran, within the framework of paragraph 40 of the aforementioned report of the Secretary-General, has proposed to the International Committee of the Red Cross a plan for the comprehensive release of all sick and wounded prisoners of war. We also took the initiative, as we have done repeatedly in the past, to release unilaterally 50 Iraqi sick and wounded prisoners of war. Furthermore, the Islamic Republic of Iran initiated the programme of visits by family members of prisoners of war in 1984, allowing more than 100 families to visit their captured relatives each week. This programme has continued ever since.

5. Essentially, preoccupation with format, while neglecting the substance cannot be the basis of meaningful proposals. We invite Iraq to clarify, instead, whether it has accepted any of the substantive proposals presented by the

Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987). Has it accepted the time-table? Has it accepted the four-point plan of 1 October 1988? Or has it accepted the agenda for direct talks - i.e. paragraph 41 of the aforementioned report - reiterated by the spokesman of the Secretary-General as recently as today? These are substantive, concrete and practical methods to go about the implementation of the resolution, which will in turn bring about peace and normalcy to our region. The Islamic Republic of Iran has accepted these and other proposals of the Secretary-General. Iraq, on the other hand, has failed to accept any of these proposals, blocking efforts for the implementation of resolution 598 (1987) which was adopted by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter as a strong and unprecedented indication of the resolve of the international community. Provisions of this mandatory resolution as well as those of Chapter VII, under which Security Council resolution 598 (1987) was adopted, require the Security Council to ensure compliance with the resolution.
The lack of appropriate action on the part of the Council - commensurate with the threat that Iraqi non-compliance poses to prospects for peace between the two countries and security and stability in our volatile region - has undermined the authority and indeed relevance of the Security Council.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21076
15 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 9 January 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France stating that Mr. Jean-Marc Rochereau de La Sablière has been appointed deputy representative of France on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

90-00912 1226c (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21077
15 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the note verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the International Committee of the Red Cross, concerning the request of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the International Committee of the Red Cross to provide facilities for repatriation of 50 sick and wounded Iraqi POWs who were unilaterally released by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note verbale dated 6 January 1990 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Tehran

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Office of the International Committee of the Red Cross and has the honour to inform that the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a humanitarian measure and in continuation of its previous policy, as well as in response to the appeal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, has decided to unilaterally release 50 sick and wounded Iraqi POWs.

Attaching the list of the aforementioned Iraqi POWs, it is requested that the International Committee of the Red Cross to provide the necessary facilities for their repatriation and to adopt serious and effective measures for repatriation of all sick and wounded POWs.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the International Committee of the Red Cross the assurances of its highest consideration.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21078
15 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to draw your attention and that of the international community to the mitigating efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran that have quietly been practised since the inception of the imposed war on 22 September 1980. These quiet efforts should be seen against the recent propaganda campaign coming out of Baghdad. The Islamic Republic of Iran, inspired by divine rules and in accordance with provisions of the Third Geneva Convention relative to Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949, 1/ has taken different measures to mitigate the sufferings and agony of those affected.

In this connection, the Islamic Republic of Iran has arranged monthly family visits for prisoners-of-war (POWs). Since October 1984 up to date 27,800 families have visited 9,900 Iraqi POWs.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has also unilaterally released 1,456 sick and wounded Iraqi POWs, as well as 49 non-Iraqi captives up to date. The following charts provides the exact number and date of each release as well as the date, number and nationality for non-Iraqi captives.

Sick and wounded Iraqi POWs unilaterally released

	Date	Number
1.	16/6/81	17
2.	25/8/81	45
3.	20/4/83	32
4.	25/10/84	73
5.	2/3/85	27
6.	29/4/85	48
7.	15/7/85	55
8.	2/10/85	110
9.	15/12/85	97
10.	16/3/87	102
11.	1/10/87	102
12.	17/3/88	29
13.	12/9/88	72
14.	30/10/88	25
15.	24/11/88	63
16.	26/11/88	61
17.	27/11/88	59
18.	22, 23 and 24/2/89	260
19.	10/4/89	70
20.	24/5/89	59
21.	28/12/89	50 a/
	Total	1 456

Note: From among the sick and wounded who were released, about 100 of them sought asylum in the Islamic Republic of Iran in the presence of the ICRC representative.

a/ The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is now examining all the 50 sick and wounded Iraqi POWs and subsequently they will be repatriated by the end of this week.

Released non-Iraqi captives

	Date	Number	Country of nationality
1.	9/12/86	8	Lebanon
2.	20/12/86	15	Sudan
3.	14/9/88	16	Egypt
4.	21/8/89	6	Somalia
5.	5/12/89	4	Lebanon
	Total	49	

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Notes

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 972.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21079
15 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 15 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement made by the Spokesman of the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 11 January 1990 with regard to a report of the Tass news agency on the question of a meeting in Soviet territory of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Iran and the Soviet Union.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul-Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement of 11 January 1990 by the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has commented on the report carried by the Soviet news agency Tass on the question of a meeting in Soviet territory of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Iran and the Soviet Union in the following terms:

"The Soviet Union proposed such a meeting last year, and Iraq informed the Soviet Union of its approval of the idea last August. This was at a time when the Iranian attitude towards that idea was still vacillating and equivocal, in the context of an Iranian policy characterized by deviousness and a desire to avoid direct talks. Iraq would welcome any face-to-face meeting between the two parties, held anywhere, to achieve that common understanding of the provisions of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) stipulated in the agreement of August 1988 under which the cease-fire entered into force. In keeping with that position, Iraq welcomes the proposed meeting in the Soviet Union if it falls within that context, and particularly so because the Soviet Union is a friendly and impartial country and is anxious to bring about peace. It should nevertheless be emphasized that, for the desired goals to be achieved, any meeting must be of an all-inclusive nature and have the objective of achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace and that it should not restrict itself to piecemeal issues.

"If it is held, such a meeting would be no substitute for the initiative announced by President Saddam Hussein on 5 January. This is because meetings in Baghdad and Tehran under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as proposed by President Saddam Hussein, would not only achieve the goal of bringing about a face-to-face encounter between representatives of the two countries but would also provide the opportunity for contact and dialogue between such representatives and the leadership of each of the two countries at every level. They would create new conditions that would put the peoples of the two countries and their leaders in a better frame of mind for the achievement of a comprehensive and lasting peace. Moreover, the other elements of the Iraqi initiative, which relate to the release of all sick and wounded prisoners and those taken prisoner in 1980, 1981 and 1982 and who have spent a very long period of time in captivity, to the registration of those still unregistered, in accordance with the third Geneva Convention, and to the call for the citizens of each of the two countries to be allowed to visit the holy places and religious centres in the other, are basic to any progress towards peace. The war has left adverse impressions and harmful tensions, and it has created an atmosphere of hostility, numerous delusions and a disregard for facts. Meetings between leaders of the two countries and reciprocal visits by their citizens, as proposed in the initiative of President Saddam Hussein, would create favourable conditions for the elimination or minimization of the effects of the war and facilitate the task of bringing about peace and relations of

good-neighbourliness between the two countries, which is the basic objective of resolution 598. For that reason, President Saddam Hussein's initiative of 5 January has met with a warm reception and widespread acceptance from those regional and international circles which support peace.

"We hope that the agreement of the Iranian side to the holding of the proposed meeting in the Soviet Union will not prove to be an attempt to evade the powerful impact of President Saddam Hussein's initiative, to gain time and to revert to its former position."